AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner has directed The Herald for 14 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

# EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page Monday, October Seventh, 1912.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents cove ing Arisona. New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) President; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 20 percent) Manager; the remaining 25 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows. H. L. Capell, H. B. Stavens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. True, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, Felix Martinez, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

## Party Regeneration

ITH the passing of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican into the hands of the Roosevelt party, the state is without what may be called a state paper devoted to the propagation of "stalwart" Republican principles and the furtherance of old line party interests. There are many strong newspapers in Arizona, and not a few which are avowedly Republican party organs, but the Phoenix Republican is the only one which has laid claim to being a state organ for the party. Being published at the capital, in a large and rapidly growing city of commercial importance, it has been in a position where it might be of much influence in state politics. Now the Roosevelt party has got possession of it, and the old line Republican party-what there is left of it in Arizona-will have to look elsewhere for its newspaper support on statewide scale.

Arizona's Republican party has been drifting steadily into the Bull Moose column ever since statehood was assured. Many of the foremost leaders of the party, either because they sincerely believed the old party was wrong, or because they feared to resist the radical tendencies strongly manifest throughout the new state, partially or wholly abandoned the old line party program when it came time to fight for control of the state. They lost the state, and it seems now as if

they may have lost their party also. Reorganisation of parties is already under way in many states of the union. It is not going to be a rapid process. It may take a decade and it may take a generation, but it is sure to be brought about in the natural evolution of things. There are millions of voters regularly supporting Democratic tickets throughout the 48 states who do not believe in the program of the Democratic party of today, and wish to see a new alignment so that they may justify themselves in joining a party that is progressive and constructive, without seeming to desert to their

hereditary enemy. There are millions of Republicans who are wholly out of patience with old party ways and leadership and yet cannot bring themselves to go over to the Democratic party whose program and methods and record they cannot

In the old south, the old Whigs have been voting with the Democratic party since the war, but it has not been because they have been in sympathy with the Democratic party of today, but rather as a protest against the wrongs of reconstruction days. The Republican party under that name will never amount to anything in the old south, not because of its principles and programs, but because of its name. There are tens of thousands of strong protective tariff men in the south who vote with the Democratic party on most things. But in the north, there are tens of thousands of voters who line up with the Republican party for reasons of habit and heredity, when as a matter of fact they are clear out of sympathy with its attitude on public questions.

In the west, the old supporters, and sons of supporters, of both old parties have come closely into contact in half a century of colonizing from the Atlantic seaboard, gulf states, and Mississippi valley. Republicans have learned that Democrats do not all have hoofs, and Democrats have learned that Republicans do not all have horns. There has been a strong tendency toward independence and toward new alignments in the west for more than a generation, and much of the support of the old line parties in the west is due to immediate choice of men and measures in each election, rather than to heredity or prejudice or firm belief in any complete and entire code of party principles.

What is happening in Arisona is going to be repeated in many states. In Arizona's case, the Rooseveltian party is further from being a personal following than in some of the other states. The drift out of the old line organization in Arizona has been indicative of a change of fundamental ideas and ways of thinking, rather than a stampede after a man.

There is no chance to revive the old line Republican party in Arizona, or elsewhere, on the old lines. It has been the strength of the Republican party since the day it was founded, that it was sensitive to public thought and feeling, and facile in adapting itself to changing ideas. When a party stops changing it becomes fossilized; there must be change or there is no life. The strength of any political party is the faculty of quick choice and right choice. The Democratic party has made quick choices often, but it has less often chosen rightly than the Republicans have, and that is why the Republicans have remained in power so long. Now, if the Democrats were to display the power the Republicans have long displayed, to follow the popular current and meet the popular demand for constructive statesmanship along right lines, the Democrats would succeed to the power which the Republicans have long wielded. If a third party best examples the practical application of that wonderful power of ready change and right choice, the third party will succeed to the dominant power.

Life is change, in political parties as in the human body. But change may mean destruction or it may mean construction. No party can long hold power that is destructive in its tendency. But no party can retain power that resists the popular tendency toward growth through constructive change. If the Republican party, as a national organization, has lost the power to change constructively, it is doomed. If the Democratic party has learned the lesson of half a century and is ready to accept the facts of national progres, and concede the truth of the rea-

sons therefor, it may not only win but hold national power. If the spirit that dominates Bull Moose sentiment be merely critical and destructive, with no rational and righteous remedies to offer for admitted wrongs, it cannot grow strong and it cannot live. But if it "leaps to serve," it may in time become a national power. So far, most of the Bull Moose principles are chiefly applicable to state affairs. And so far, the national Republican party has proved itself the most efficient among the parties in administering national

The whole question resolves itself down to the inquiry whether the Republican party still possesses the power of self-regeneration which it has demonstrated at various critical periods in the past.

As sanitation and prevention of disease are receiving more attention from the general public today than the cure of disease, so prevention of fire is receiving more attention than fire extinguishing. evention is not only cheaper but better than cure. It is mostly a matter of being careful at all times for the details of existence, moment by moment.

# Self Interest and Street Parking

TREETS which are not ready for paving, or on which there is a difference of Opinion as to what pavement to use, may adopt the 30 foot paved roadway plan and the wide curb parking, and go ahead with the work of planting and caring for the parking, even though the paving be deferred some years.

Every consideration of self interest of property owners, house tenants, and real estate operators calls for the wide curb parking and the narrower paved roadway. The prevailing plan of paving a roadway 42 feet wide is wasteful, useless, and ugly. It means bot, dusty, barren, dazzling expanses of pavement, while the wide curb parking costs less, provides a fine place for the children to play without going away from home, and largely does away with the wind and dust nuisance.

The people who actually pay the bills for the paving will best serve their own interests by insisting on the wide curb parking on all streets not carrying car lines or not to become business streets or great main thoroughfares. The average street in El Paso is 70 feet between lot lines. This leaves room for a 30 foot paved roadway, a 6 foot walk next the lot line, and almost 14 feet of parking between walk and curb. Planted in Bermuda grass, trees, and shrubs, this makes the ideal public playground, and a general acceptance of the wide curb parking plan will transform the city into a place of beauty and comfort and attractiveness the

The self interest of the property owners who pay the bills all lies in the direction of the wide curb parking and the narrow roadway. The self interest of paving companies and some automobile speeders may lie the other way, but if the folk who pay the bills will think a little and then consult their own interests, they will insist on the 30 foot roadway and the wide curb park. There is really no need to wait for paving. The parking may be started any time.

## UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM | The Gum Chewers | By Walt Mason

F SIT beneath my greenwood tree and watch the girls go by, a-chewing gum with ecstacy and arder in each eye; they chew their gum as though they knew that every bit of gum they chew will take them nearer to the blue and angelhaunted sky. They chew their gum with frenzied zeal, as poets write their odes; they chew as though they seem to feel some conscientious goads; the Nells and Alices and Mauds and other sweet beribboned frauds chew on, and throw their chewedout wads along the quiet roads. The jaws of gentle little Jill, though wearied, worn and numb, are clanking like a coffee mill, upon her chunk of gum; her duty she will never shun, she'll chew until her task is done; all other things beneath the sun may go to Kingdom Come. The damsels pass my humble cot in groups of one or two; they seem to have no other thought than just to chew and chew; they haven't time to talk or sing, they haven't time for anything but just to make their jawbones swing-oh, here's a howdydo! I dare remark that chewing gum is not our end and aim; 'tis not the pinnacle or sum of this our mortal game; the chewers now and then should pause, for they can find a nobler cause than this wig-wagging with their laws until those laws are lame.

# MIDLAND'S FAIR GREAT SUCCESS; BIG POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAYS

Midland. Texas, Oct. 7.—The Midland land Reds, White Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., which the ducks, t. rkeys, etc., indicated the great possibilities for variety in poultry production. The specimens were the same that have been exhibited in shows at Fort Worth and Dallas, and were first fair has closed, the most successful in the history of the event. The city was beautif-lly secorated and great crowds were attracted to the annual celebration and display of the resources of the

The as ricultural exhibit was truly remarkable. It would push the hardest and richest black land belts of the east to make a superior showing. From cot-ton and corn to peanuts and the com-monest forage crops the exhibit comprised an endless variety of products. Garden truck and fruits came in as an attractive portion of this mibit, the fruit being especially fine and representative of the west's productiveness. The poultry show was all that the fancy of true lovers of perfect poultry could hope for. There were Rhode Is-

EL PASO WAS READY

Delegates to Irrigation Congress Re-

turn-Congressman Smith Crit-icises Taft's Mexican Policy.

project. The delegation was accom-panied by congressman W. R. Smith, who led the delegation and was pre-

pared to lead the fight on the floor of the congress. But no fight developed,

as the Colorado delegation got cold feet, the returning delegates say, and

affair," was the declartion of con-gressman Smith while here enroute to his home at Colorado, Tex. "If it

had done so, aur citizens along the border would have been spared many

wrongs, outrages and injuries, and in my judgment, we would be further from being involved in throuble than

"President Taft seemed to be so determined to demonstrate our friend-ship for Mexico that he even refused to extend protection to citizens on our own soil, to say nothing of these in

"What was the result? The Mexican people lost all respect for us. The course of some of the insurgents has been marked with such cruelties and

outrages against Americans in Mexico

as to compel their flight from the country, and the Mexican government has shown an entire want of appreciation of our friendship by wholly failing in many instances to protect

Americans against these cruelties and

"I do not advocate intervention.

nope conditions will never become such as to justify or require interven-ion. But I do say that at the very

Mexico should be protected, and this demand should have been made good

SAYS HIS WAGON WAS

UPSET BY AUTOMOBILE

While driving his express wagon or

the county road Sunday night about 8 oclock four miles east of El Paso, Favian Quiroz, aged about 65 years.

ion of Yslets, and that his wagen was

be was the owner of the automobile that collided with the wagon. He said that he was running slow and believed

that the Mexican drove across the road in front of the machine. Mr. Gillespie stated that he had only the oil lights

on the car burning, the carbide lights having gone out. For that reason, he said, he could not see very well. He said the wagon was turned over as a result of the collision, but he did not hellers the direction.

believe the driver was injured very

CREWS ESCAPE BY JUMPING. Florence, Colo., Oct. 7.—With a crash which could be heard for half a mile

Santa Fe freight train No. 263, con-sisting of 23 loaded coal cars, en route

down the steep grade on the Rock-vale branch near this city, collided with passenger train No. 625 at Clei-

land station, half a mile from Florence

C. H. Favorite, a brakeman on the freight, a resident of Pueblo, was the

J. L. Armstrong, part owner of that company, sustained severe bruises about

the face and head. Mr. Armstrong was

thrown from the wagon and dragged for two blocks before the horse was caught and stopped by F. W. Hudleston.

Ely, Nev., Oct. 7.—The 3000 striking miners here are maintaining excellent

order. Several conferences have been held since president Moyer of the

issue would be left for settlement to the

various companies and their employes,

and there would seem to be hope for

ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE Gen. E. Z. Steever left for Cox abch, New Mexico, to attend the ar-

tillery target practice of battery B of the Third Field artillery, which was begun there this week. He will be

present at the target range for about three days and from there will go to

Leon Springs, Texas, to attend the an-

troops stationed at San Antonio.

MAINTAINING GOOD ORDER

anced that the questions at

TRAINS COLLIDE ON HILL;

only person seriously hurt.

IS THROWN FROM WAGON

STRIKING MINERS ARE

an early agreement.

if necessary."

#### rarison, and altogether without the beauty and loveliness that character-ized the home talent affair. 'MUST BE ANTIS TO BE GOOD DEMOCRATS' TO PUSH THE FIGHT

prize winers in competition that could not be made stronger in the south or

west.
As Midland is famed for its fine cat-

As Midland is famed for its fine cattie, boasting the largest herd of registered Herefords in the world, so it
seems destined for marked distinction
in the world of poultry raisers.
What a pageantry the decorated automobile and vehicle parade was! Indeed the circus parade the first of the
week was tame in the extreme in comvarison and altosether without the

President of W. C. T. U. Declares in Address Democrats Must Favor Prohibition.

Irrigation congress delegates re-turned Sunday from Salt Lake City, where they scored another victory for El Paso and the Elephant Butte dam Austin, Tex., Oct. 7 .- Several hundred delegates are here attending the 30th annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U., which is to hold a three days' session. In an address last night Mrs. Nancy Curtis, of Waco, state president of the organization, declared that "no one can be an anti-prohibitionist and be a Democrat." Continuing she said: "They may say they are Demo-crats, they may prove they have voted the Democratic ticket for 36 or 40 years, yet if they do not favor prohibition, they are not Democrats."

#### RURALES KILLED BY REBEL BAND

feet, the returning delegates say, and refused to make any resistance to water rights of El Paso and the dam.

"The El Paso delegation was it at the congress," Winchester Cooley said Monday. "There was no fight but the delegation was ready for one if the Colorado crowd had been looking for anything. The people from all parts of the country knew El Paso and her fighting spirit and they were with us from the start. It is a great bit of advertising that El Paso gets from these trips, and a delegation should be sent to each meeting, wherever it is held."

"Our government has not lived up Mexico City, Mex. Oct. 7.—Word is received here of the annihilation of a detachment of rural guards and ill-treatment of a number of women and children in a fight with Zapatista rebels near Sultepec.

The survivors of the detachment three man and a woman structed into aree men and a woman, struggled into cluca Sunday. They said a detachment of 60 rurales, "Our government has not lived up to its responsibilities in this Mexican affair," was the declartion of con-

with a number of women and children, stationed on a hill near Sultepec, was surprised by rebels. battle lasting three hours was It seemed as if the rurales might be

letorious, when their ammunition gave The slaughter then began. The men were killed and atrocities were practiced upon the women and children.

The survivors reported the body of Mai Flores, of the rurales, was first chopped to pleces.

#### APACHE FIGHTER DIES AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—Brigadier General Frank G. Smith, U. S. A., re-fired, died today at his home here, aged 71.

Gen. Smith served during the civil war under Gens. Buell, Rosencrans and Thomas. He participated in the campaigns against the Sloux and Cheyennes in 1876-7, against the Bannocks. 1878, and against the Apaches in 1881. During the war with Spain he was Siege train of 100 guns organized at Port Tampa, Fla., for possible use in the siege of Havana, but which never left the United States owing to the sudden close of the war. outset our government should have made it plain to both the federals and insurgents that our citizens in

### BUYERS HERE AFTER CATFLE

The Cameron Cattle company will receive about 1000 head of cattle Mexico Tuesday. The cattle are mon stock and come from the Mexican colonies. They are being loaded a short distance below Casas Grandes. When brought to the United States it is probable that they will be shipped to Ore-

Three hundred head of nutive cattle overturned.

Quiroz was badly skinned about the lower part of both legs, and both knees were considerably swollen. He asserted that his wagon was completely turned over and badly demolished by the contact. The automobile, he said, stopped after the collision, and the persons in the machine returned to see what damage they had done a 45 cellberte. passed, through El Pase Monday morn-ing and were in the Southwestern stockyards for a time, en route from great scarcity of beef in the state.

#### age they had done. A 45 callber pistol, which Quiroz said he had in the PEDERALS ROUT REBELS UNDER MARCELLO CARAVEO wagon, was found to be missing when he finally succeeded in getting his scattered things together. Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 7 .- Three huntred rebels, commanded by Marcell

Caraveo, were completely defeated Saturday by the federals under Gen. Aurello Blanquet at Alto de Las Ex-peranzas, according to the official re-The number of the automobile which Quiroz claimed ran into him was given to the police as 633. That number was issued at the county clerk's office to W. B. Gillespie, W. B. Gillespie stated Monday that Gen. Blanquet declares his troops

killed 40 re sels and captured eight men and 70 hogses. Only three federals were killed though many were wounded. The general reports that Caraveo and his

### DELAYS T. P. TRAINS

A freight derallment on the Texas & Pacific, a few miles west of Big Springs, Tex., which occurred Sunday night, tied up the T. P. passenger trains from the east delaying for several hours. In the wreck six cars were de-railed, but no one was injured. The cause of the accident is not known. T. hours. In the wreck six cars were de-railed, but no one was injured. The cause of the accident is not known. T. P. passenger train due in El Paso Mon-day morning, was delayed eight hours by the wreck.

#### SHERIFF LOOKS FOR SHOOTING MEXICANS

Following a report phoned to his of-fice at 8 oclock Saturday night that a gang of Mexicans riding in a wagon were trying to shoot up the valley, sheriff Peyton J. Edwards in his automobile took a hurried trip down the valley. The sheriff stated that he made a thorough search of the valley about seven miles from El Paso where AND DRAGGED TWO BLOCKS
As the result of the horse which he
was driving attached to a delivery wag
on, belonging to the O. K. Greeery company in East El Paso, becoming frightened and running away on Wyoming
street at 10:30 oclock Monday morning. the reported shooting took place, but was unable to locate the offenders.

# STRIKE BREAKERS WILL NOT BE IMPORTED AT BINGHAM Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 7.—A meetlug of the mill and smelter men of Garfield. Utah, was held here at which a resolution was adopted favoring a strike should the Utah Copper company attempt to operate its mines in Bingham, Utah, with nonunion men.

D. C. Jackling, general manager of the Utah Copper company said that the company would not import strike breakers to Bingham.

#### ROADMASTER HURLEY DIES AS RESULT OF INJURIES Amarillo, Tex., Oct. 7.—Dave Hurley, the veteran roadmaster for the Fort Worth and Denver, died early today at his home in Amarillo, as a result of the wreck just south of Amarillo last Wednesday. George Thompson, brakeman, injured at the same time, lingers in a dangerous condition.

VICKSBURG WILL NOT LEAVE WEST COAST WATERS Gunymas, Senora, Mex., Oct. 7.—It was reported here that the U. S. Vicksburg has been ordered to leave these waters immediately, but an officer of the vessel stated that no such orders have been received and that he thinks it is the intention of the government to allow her to remain here for some time.

As Water Is Stored in the National Reserves, Expenditures for River and Harbor Improvements Will Be Decreased-Uncle Sam Buya Trees.

FORESTS WILL SAVE MILLIONS TO THE NATION

ASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.— acres, lies in Coos and Grafton coungovernment this year appropriated \$31,000,000 for river and harbor improvement, and will for a long time continue to make large annual appropriations for the same purpose, it has already inaugurated a policy which strikes at the very heart of the problem of permanent development and maintenance of navigable waterways, and which in time will bring about a remarkable decrease in the annual expenditures for dredging and other methods of temporary waterway improvement on interior rivers with the exception of the Mississippi.

This policy is of creating national forests—first by retaining forest lands already in the possession of the government; second, by purchasing forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams and so regulating these lands as to improve and main-tain the navigability of the streams. This government long ago recognized the advisability of retaining forest lands which it already owned, both as an aid to navigation and for other uses. It has now in western and northwestern states, and in Florida. 160 national forests covering a total area of 160,591,576 acres. Besides in Porto Rico and Alaska totalling 26,-814,800 acres.

Pay \$55,000 For Forest.

But it was not until barely a month ago that the government, on Sept. 6, 1912, made its first purchase of forest land to be converted into a national forest. Acting under the authority given him by the Weeks law, passed in March, 1911, the secretary of agriculture on that date, with the apuroval of the national forest reservation commission, signed a cheek for \$55,000 in payment for \$,113 acres of land in western North Carollina, known as the Mt. Mitchell tract. This tract is to be the beginning of the Appalachian national forests.

The Weeks law enacted "That the

The Weeks law enacted "That the consent of the congress of the United States is hereby given to each of the several states of the union to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with the law of the United States, with any other gate or states for the purpose of conserving the forests and the water supply of the states entering into such agreement or compact." The law appropriated for 1910 \$1,000,000, and for five years thereafter \$2,000,000 annually, for "use in the examination and acquirement of lands located on the headwaters of navigable streams or those which are being or may be developed for navi-

Work of Commission.
The law created the national forest reservation commission, consisting of the secretary of war, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agricul-tore, two members of the senate to be appointed by the vice president and two members of the house of representatives to be selected by the speak-er. The congressional members are: Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman; senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland: representative Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, and representative Gordon Lee, of Georgin. It is the duty of the commission to pass upon and fix the price of lands which are recommended for purchase by the bureau of forestry, of the department of arrivalture.

states whose legislatures have ented to the acquisition of such lands by the United States, the law does not restrict purchases by particular regions. The states which have passed necessary legislations and in th purchases are being considered are: Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Caro-lina, Tennessee, South Carolina and

Six Millions Avgilable The source of streams having origin in the Rocky mountains or mountains neurer to the Pacific coast are already to a large extent protected by national forests, which this government has wisely reserved. But the Appala-chian mountains, which include the White incuntains, are to a remarkable extent without such protection. Because of the steepness and altitude of these mountains and of the scantines: of forest cover, rivers which origin ate in them stand in a class by them

selves in their need for the pro-authorized by the Weeks laws. The national forest reservation commission has begun and plans to ontinue an aggressive purchasing campaign for lands in these areas. The 1910 and 1911 appropriations, except for the \$55,000 paid for the North Carolina land, have been allowed to lapse. Six million dollars will be avallable for purchase of land between July 1, 1912, and 1915, the Weeks law having been amended at the session of congress just closed, so as not to require that the annual appropriation be used in the year it is made.

With this and with whatever fur-With this and with whatever further apprepriations it may secure from congress, the commission plans to purchase wide areas in the White mountains and in the Appalachians to form what will be known as the Appalachian national forests. As is the case in the great national forests of the west, all the areas numbered to the west, all the areas purchased to form this great forest will not be immediately configuous. Of the gross area of the national forests of the west, approximately 13 percent has been allenated to states and individuals. uals. The commission will require however, that the areas of the Appanowever, that the areas of the appa-lachian forest be sufficiently near to-gether and of such size individually as to permit of their economic and suc-cessful administration for the purpose

Options on 288,352 Acres. Besides the Mt. Mitchell tract in North Carolina, the commission has approved to date 288,352 acres on which it holds options. It has fixed the price of this land at \$1,600,000. The approved areas lie in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and New Hampshire. In North Carolina the total area approved is 53,985 acres. This lies in what is known as the Mt. Mitchell and Nantahala districts. The Mt. Mitchell district includes parts of McDowell, Buncombe, Yancey and Mitchell counties. The Nantahala district lies in Clay, Macon, Swain, ham and Cherokee counties. The approved in Tennessee is 59,212 acres and is wholly in the Smoky mountain district, which takes in parts of Mon-roe, Blount, Sevier and Cocke coun-

In Virginia the lands approved He in three districts: the Massanutten district, in Shenandoah, Rockingham, Warren and Page countles; the Natural Bridge district, in Rockbridge, Amberst. Bedford and Botetourt countles. and the White Top district, in Washington, Smyth, Wythe and Grayson countles. The three districts make up \$1,149 acres. In Georgia 31,876 acres have been approved for purchase, What is known as the Georgia district lies in Rabun, Hambersham, White, Lumpkin, Union and Towns

Lands of the following classes only have been considered for purchase by

the commission: (1) Timbered lands, including both land and timber, or the land, with the timber reserved to the owner under rules laid down for cutting to be agreed upon at the time of the sale. (2) Cutover or culled lands. (3) Brush or burnt lands, not bearing merchant-able timber in considerable quantities. able timber in considerable quantities, but covered with a growth of brush which may be useful for watershed protection, and burnt land whether vovered with young timber growth or not (4) Abandoned farm lands, whether remaining cleared or partially covered by timber growth (5) Lands valuable for agriculture have not been considered and when such lands occur within areas designated by the commission, they have nated by the commission, they have not been recommended for purchase except where they occurred in such scattered areas that their exclusion would be impracticable. Only cheap would be impracticable. Only cheap lands have been considered.

The Appalachian national forests will act as a great storage reservoir for

rain water, which it will feed grad-ually to the rivers protected by it. It will be enabled to perform this function largely through its humus, which is the litter of decomposed vegetable matter and leaves, which will form the forest floor, once the forest is managed according to conservation managed according to conservation principles. It is a recognized fact that from one to two weeks longer is required for the meiting of snow which falls beneath a forest that that which falls on fields or pasture. This is but one example of how the national forest will require the stream flow by est will regulate the stream flow by temperarily retaining source water. The Appalachian forests are composed largely of hardwoods and the humps produced by hardwoods has a much greater capacity for absorption than that of pines. At present this humus has in many places either been desiroyed by fire or else the excessive cutting of timber has depleted it by exposing it to sun and wind.

Will Check Erosion.

As related to navigation, this func-tion of the storage reservoir is of high importance, but another function the new national forest of equal, not greater value, will be the checking of erosion of land upon the mountain slopes. In the southern Appalachians, as the steeper slopes have been cleared for farming with the increase of population, it has been found that ero sion has increased rapidly. Erosion is the decomposition of uncovered slope land until it is washed into streams by rain flow. It chokes up the stream chunnel and finally requires expensive channel and finally requires expensive dredging operations in order that the navigability of the stream may be maintained. Erosion will be checked by the gradual growth of humus which will be undisturbed in the national

The forest service has two other policies which are looked to to bring the forest into immediate favor with the people living in the vicinity of its various areas. These are the encour-agement of the use of the forest lands for hunting, fishing and other modes of recreation, and the employment to the furthest possible extent of natives of the various localities for the ad-ministration of the forest areas of the Appalachian national forests. Tomorrow-Arlington National Cem-

## NINE MEN KILLED AS

etery.

RESULT OF "JOY RIDE" Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7 .- Nine young men lost their lives, when an automobile in which they were joyriding, crashed through the railing on the side of the new 33rd street boulevard, at Master street, and fell into a coal yard The machine, a big touring ear, turned turtle and the occupants were found crushed under the hood of the

The dead are: Robert A. Boyd, 27 years old; Gordon H. Miller, 21; William L. Lawrence, 25; Edgar M. Shaw, 19: Thomas Nevin, 18: Daniel J. Wilkes, 25; Jesse Holmes, 23; Ernest Schofield, 27; Robert Geisel, 22. All were of Philadelphia

SAFFORD IS DENIED ELECTION TO REMOVE THE COUNTY SEAT Solomenville, Arlz, Oct. 7 .- Judge W. G. Shute has sustained the action of the board of supervisors in denying the people of Safford an election for the county seat removal. The supervisors denied the Safford petition. whereupon the people of that city in-



Abe Martin

Lots o' fellers git credit for havin' th' strength t' say no that haint got nerve enough t' say yes. Ever notice how a fat woman runs fer th' scales when th' grocer goes in th' back room fer gaso-

# Years Age To-From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Supt. W. R. Martin left today on the Southern Pacific for Fresno, Cal. General agent Houghton, of the Santa Fe, came in today from Chicago. Tonight in the plaza the McGinty band will render its usual Friday night

W. J. Harris left today over the T. P. for Escota, where he takes Mexi-cans to work on the grading work of

B. M. Banks is acting as night clerk at the Santa Fe depot in the absence of Harry Corbin, the regular night clerk, who is enjoying a layoff.

Registrar Howe is kept busy registering voters for the coming election. The total number registered up to 3 oclock today was 657 names. City clerk Catlin today issued to Zeniova Ramires a permit to erect a \$350 adobe residence on one half of lots 4 and 5, of block 76, of Campbell's addition.

Tom Splvy, of the G. H. car department, was laying off yesterday. His wife left on the afternoon T. P. excursion to Dallas, accompanied by his eister, Miss Hattie Splvy.

J. W. Squires, wife and daughter, were passengers on the northbound Santa Fe this morning for Topeka, Kan. Mr. Squires is engineer for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. Mrs. W. R. Martin left today in the superintendent's car for a few days' outing down the Devil's river. Accompanying Mrs. Martin are her chil-dren and Mrs. McCarthy, wife of agent McCarthy, and Mrs. Dillon, wife of collector Dillon.

The people living on Santa Fe street think that they are being neglected by the street sprinkler. They say that the dust on the street is becoming so thick that if a windstorm would come up it would be impossible for find their homes for a week afterward.

Last night the city council met in regular weekly session, mayor Magoffin in the chair and all aldermen present except alderman Scott. r. r. Bloom and others asked that the direction of the alley in block 104. Campbell's addition, be changed so make it run east and west. The as to make it run east and west. The finance was the next called and chairman Clifford presented the following bills: Fassett & Kelly, sewer pipe, \$317.25; weekly payroll, sewer depart-\$317.26; weekly payroll, sewer department, \$41; pesthouse bills, \$38.25; boarding city prisoners, \$19.25; engineer's department, \$19. A petition was then read from secretary Pew, of the school board, asking the city to remit the city's taxes on some property recently bought by the board. The amount asked to be remitted was about \$5. A G Fourte addressed the about \$5. A. G. Foster addressed the council and explained the matter and stituted mandamus proceedings to compel the supervisors to issue an order for the election. Attorney Benthe petition was granted. Alderman Clifford said that he didn't see why the T. P. didn't fix that crossing on Myrtle street as it had been structed to do.

asti, of Phoenix, represented Solomon-

ville and the county supervisors be-fore the court in the mandamus.

### Ponderous Personages BY GEORGE FIT CH, JENNY LIND Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

Jenny Lind, who was a famous singer 60 years ago and is still emembered-something that has seldom cappened to great singers after they have died and their press agents have olded up their typewriters.

Jenny Lind was born in Stockholm. Sweden, October 6, 1820, and began to sing almost immediately. She was a beautiful girl, with a voice which made even loan sharks soft and sentimental when they heard it, and at 30 she was the most famous singer in Europe.

About this time P. T. Barnum, having

ired of elephants temperarily, decided to educate America in music, and he imported Jenny Lind at vast expense, to sing in this country. Mr. Barnum made a great many flattering remarks about the young lady in the newspapers, on the billboards, on the sidewalk and street cars and blank walls and church steeples and tree trunks and delivery wagons and mountain sides and else where, and as a result, she was met at the dock by almost all of New York City. Her first concert was in Castle larden, and at its close she could have been elected mayor. That she wasn't, has always continued to be one of New York's greatest misfortunes.

Jenny Lind afterward sang through the entire country and became a great favorite, but unfortunately she was too gnorant of modern methods to utilize her popularity. She did not demand a her popularity. She did not demand a new contract with tripled prices and overtime for encores, and she did not refuse to come on the stage at night until a purple carpet could be spread through the wings. She did not insist on special trains and individual hotels, and she did not have hysteries and refuse to stir one step when anything hap-pened to the 19 dogs, four tigers and two pet snakes which she didn't carry She did not decline to sing unless all other singers were removed from the vicinity, and she did not have

VESTERDAY was the birthday of tumes, each one more sparse and em-Had she done all this, Jenny Lind might have become notorious as well as famous, and might have got \$10,000 a week in vaudeville after she had quarled with all the impressarios. Instead, she merely sang her way through Amerto charity and then she committed her greatest artistic blunder by marrying



She might have got \$10,000 a week in

Otto Goldschmidt and living quietly with him for the rest of her life.

As a result of this, Jenny Lind had no cigarets or champagnes named after her, and beyond getting her statue in Westminster Abbey when she died, she really accomplished very little. This is a sad commentary on the crudity of early genius, and should make present day voice mongers glad the present

The White mountain district, in New from the vicinity, and she did not have (Copyrighted by George Mathew Hampshire, which consists of 72,252 her photograph taken in 11,000 cos Adams.)